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Latin Bass

143 Tracks

THE ESSENTIAL GUIDE
TO AFRO-CUBAN AND
BRAZILIAN STYLES

by George Lopez
& David Wolf

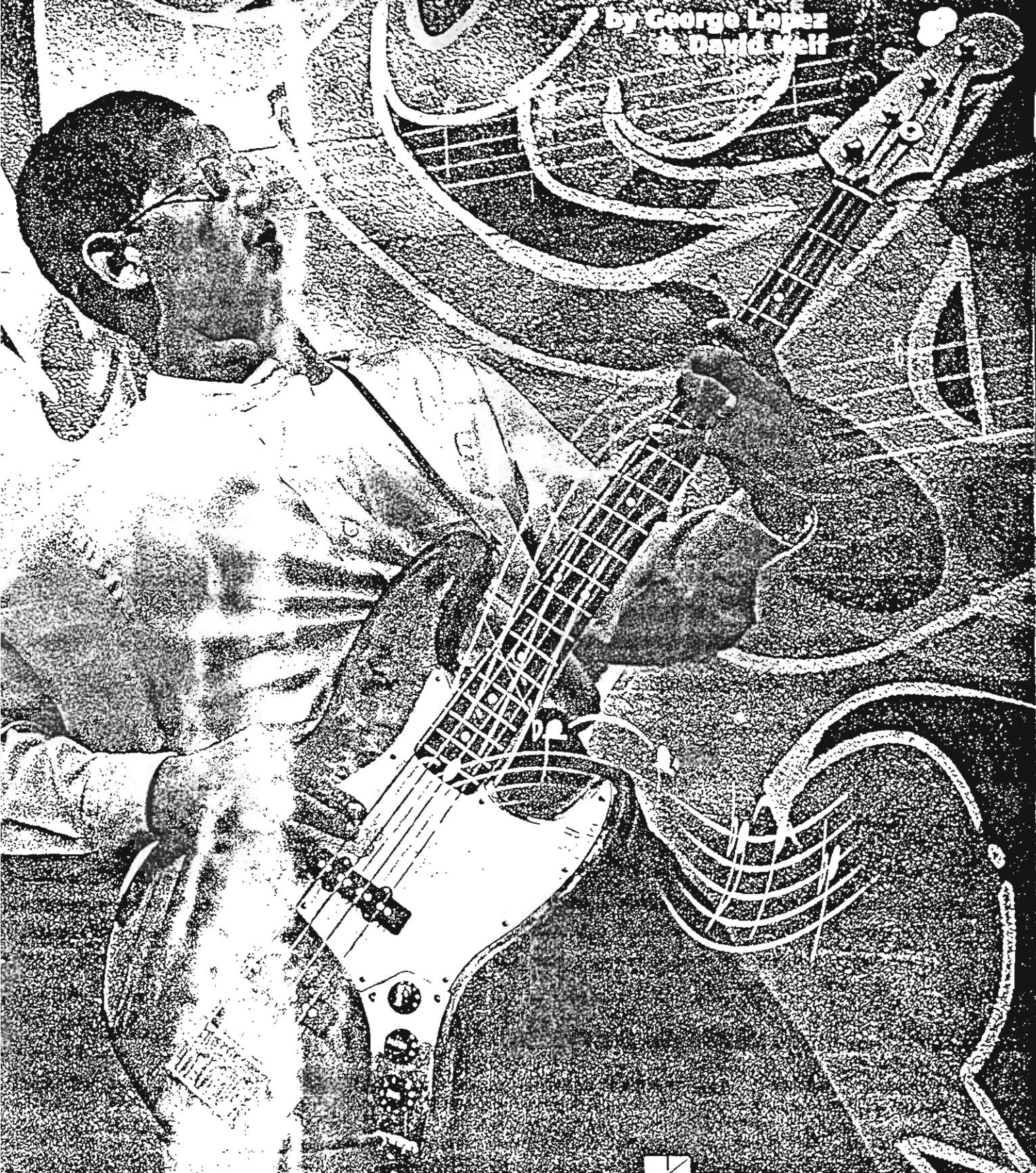


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Introduction

As the diverse cultures of the world have continued to blend together, the results have become very apparent in music. Though each ethnic style has distinct characteristics, contemporary musicians combine styles from many cultures as they develop a sound. Much of today's popular music is greatly influenced by Latin music. The general term "Latin music" is used to describe ethnic music which originated from Africa and developed stylistically in Cuba, the Caribbean, and the countries of South America. Each has a very specific bass feel. As a bass player, it is important to become familiar with these feels. **Latin Bass** gives you this opportunity. Learn the differences between a *bossa nova*, a *mambo* and a *cha cha cha*. Find out how to play a *nanigo*, and much more. Each style is examined and demonstrated. Get hands-on experience as you play along with the compact disc included in the book.

About This Book

In order to demonstrate a wide spectrum of Latin bass playing, this book covers ten styles. Each style includes a brief introduction, an example or two of the basic groove, and a play-along song. All songs feature a full band on the compact disc. The bass lines are notated just as they are played on the CD. There are two mixes (versions) of each song; the first includes the bass, and the second does not. After you learn the written bass part, you may choose to create your own lines. This is highly encouraged, as it will help in the learning process.

In addition, for each style there is a short list of artists we recommend for listening. This is only a fraction of the available material, but if you want to learn more about Latin, check out these musicians!

The styles are divided into two groups. The first group is Afro-Cuban, traditions coming from the Caribbean and Cuba. These styles are *mambo*, *cha cha*, *bolero*, *nanigo*, *songo*, and *merengue*. The second group is Brazilian, and consists of *samba*, *bossa nova* (4/4 and 3/4), *baião*, and *partido alto*.

After studying the material from this book, you will have a fundamental understanding of the Latin bass style. Keep in mind that this is only the beginning. These styles evolved from numerous cultures and can only be fully understood by continued study. It is in your best interest to listen to as many recordings as possible to hear the complex variations that the musicians from these cultures use in their music. Keep practicing, listen to the records, and have fun!

Part One

Afro-Cuban

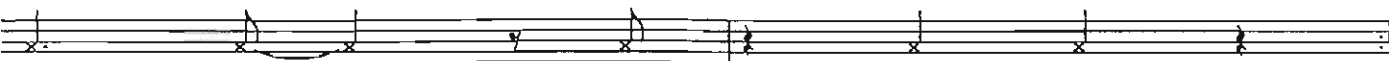
Fundamental to the Afro-Cuban style of music is a repetitive rhythmic pattern called the *clave*. This pattern is the guide for all instruments when creating a groove or melody. It may be played by a percussion instrument, or it may only be implied, but the musicians always feel it. Beginners of Latin music may find feeling the clave very difficult at first, but it will come with practice. Try playing the bass line and tapping the clave pattern with your foot until both are effortless and smooth. For the Afro-Cuban styles covered, three clave patterns are used. They are the *son clave*, the *rumba clave*, and the *6/8 clave*. The clave figures are:



son clave 3-2



son clave 2-3



rumba clave 3-2



rumba clave 2-3



6/8 clave

Mambo

A popular song and dance form, the *mambo* comes from Cuba. The dance became very popular in the 1930s and 40s as it evolved from an earlier form called *danzon de nuevo ritmo* ("dance of the new rhythm").

Notice the variations of the bass pattern. The first is syncopated by anticipating the next measure, making it a more challenging feel to learn. The second pattern is straight because you always play on beat "one."

1

$\text{♩} = 100$

play 8

2

3

$\text{♩} = 100$

play 8

Suggested Listening:

Tito Puente
Eddie Palmieri

4

5

Song no. 1

Intro

$\text{♩} = 100$
Bb

play 4

Bb

The first system consists of a melody line and a bass line. The melody line is in Bb major and contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The bass line features four measures of triplets, with the first measure starting on a whole rest and the subsequent measures starting on a half note.

Db

The second system consists of a melody line and a bass line. The melody line is in Db major and contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The bass line features four measures of sixteenth-note patterns, with the first measure starting on a whole rest and the subsequent measures starting on a half note.

Bbmi Eb Cmi F

The third system consists of a melody line and a bass line. The melody line is in Bb major and contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The bass line features four measures of triplets and sixteenth-note patterns, with the first measure starting on a whole rest and the subsequent measures starting on a half note.

Dbmi Gb Cmi F7(#9) D.S. (take repeats)

The fourth system consists of a melody line and a bass line. The melody line is in Bb major and contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The bass line features four measures of sixteenth-note patterns, with the first measure starting on a whole rest and the subsequent measures starting on a half note.

Outro Bb

play 4 times

The fifth system consists of a melody line and a bass line. The melody line is in Bb major and contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The bass line features four measures of triplets and sixteenth-note patterns, with the first measure starting on a whole rest and the subsequent measures starting on a half note.

Cha Cha Cha

Cha cha cha also comes from Cuba, where it was popularized by violinist Enrique Jorrin in the 1950s. To this day, it is still a popular song and dance form.

The variations of this style involve different intervals using the same rhythm. The first pattern has a root-octave-fifth shape, while the second has a root-fifth-low fifth shape.

6

♩ = 120

play 4 times

2-3 son clave

7 **8**

♩ = 120

play 4 times

2-3 son clave

Suggested Listening:

Pancho Sanchez
Orquesta Aragon

9 10 Song no. 2

Intro

♩ = 120

Bmi7 E7 C#mi7(b5) F#7(b9) Bmi7 E7 C#mi7(b5) F#7(b9)

Bmi Bmi(ma7) Bmi7 Bmi6 A

G7 F#7(b9) Bmi

A Bmi

G7sus G7 F#7sus F#7 Bmi7 F#7(b9) Bmi7

D.S. (take repeats)

Bolero

Bolero is often called the "Spanish ballad." These are romantic songs, and the tempo is usually slow. The bass part is very simple. It is common to switch to a cha cha cha for the B section of this song form in order to add momentum to the groove. For purposes of this book, however, the bolero will be played through the entire song.

Although the bolero is very simple, it is possible to add subtle variations—but be careful not to lose the basic feel.

Because of the slow tempo, no clave figure is played.

11 12

♩ = 76

play 4 times

Suggested Listening:

Tito Rodriguez
Daniel Santos

13 14 Song no. 3

Intro

♩ = 76
Cmi7

Dmi7(b5)

G7(b9)

Cmi7

Dmi7(b5)

G7(b9)

A

Cmi7

G7(b9)

Cmi7

Gmi7(b9)

C7(b9)

Fmi7

Bb7

$\flat$ ma7 A $\flat$ ma7 Dmi7($\flat$ 5) G7($\flat$ 9) Dmi7($\flat$ 5) G7($\flat$ 9) Cmi7

The first system of music consists of a melody line and a guitar fretboard diagram. The melody line is in standard staff notation with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It contains 8 measures. The guitar fretboard diagram is a 6-string, 24-fret neck. The first four measures correspond to the first four measures of the melody, and the last four measures correspond to the last four measures. The fretboard shows fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 5, 3.

Fmi7 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ ma7 A $\flat$ ma7 Dmi7($\flat$ 5) G7($\flat$ 9) Cmi7 C7/E

The second system of music consists of a melody line and a guitar fretboard diagram. The melody line is in standard staff notation with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It contains 8 measures. The guitar fretboard diagram is a 6-string, 24-fret neck. The first four measures correspond to the first four measures of the melody, and the last four measures correspond to the last four measures. The fretboard shows fingerings: 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 2.

Fmi7 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ ma7 A $\flat$ ma7 Dmi7($\flat$ 5) G7($\flat$ 9)

The third system of music consists of a melody line and a guitar fretboard diagram. The melody line is in standard staff notation with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It contains 8 measures. The guitar fretboard diagram is a 6-string, 24-fret neck. The first four measures correspond to the first four measures of the melody, and the last four measures correspond to the last four measures. The fretboard shows fingerings: 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 5.

Outro
 Cmi7 Dmi7($\flat$ 5) G7($\flat$ 9) Cmi7 Dmi7($\flat$ 5) G7($\flat$ 9) Cmi7

The fourth system of music consists of a melody line and a guitar fretboard diagram. The melody line is in standard staff notation with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It contains 8 measures. The guitar fretboard diagram is a 6-string, 24-fret neck. The first four measures correspond to the first four measures of the melody, and the last four measures correspond to the last four measures. The fretboard shows fingerings: 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 3.

Nanigo

When Africans were brought to Cuba in the 1500s, people from the tribe called *Yoruba* brought with them rituals that included music consisting of the 6/8 rhythms that are called *nanigo*.

The syncopation of the first bass pattern makes it a very challenging feel. Although the second pattern becomes straight, keep it consistent and driving!

15

♩. = 64

play 4 times

16 17

♩. = 64

play 4 times

Suggested Listening:

Mongo Santamaria
Irakere

18 19 Song no. 4

Intro

♩. 64

Gmi7

Gmi7

G7(b9)

Cmi7

Gmi7



Eb7

D7

Gmi7

To Coda ⊕
(1st time w/ no repeat)

Gmi7

G7(b9)

Cmi7



Gmi7

Eb7



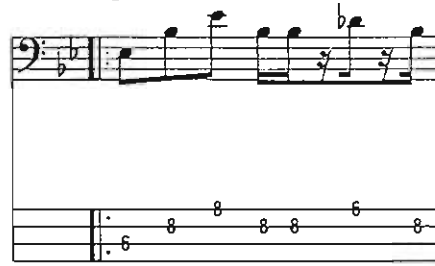
D7

Gmi7

D.S. al Coda
(take repeat)

⊕ Coda

Eb7



D7

Gmi7

Fine



Songo

Songo is a blend of the old and new styles of Cuba. It is seen as the style by which the drumset entered Cuban music. Elements of rock and funk are evident in the songo style. It is still one of the most popular of the Latin styles with American musicians.

20 21

$\text{♩} = 100$

play 8 times

3-2 rumba clave

Suggested Listening:

Los Van Van
Batacumbele

22 23 Song no. 5

Intro

$\text{♩} = 100$

Cmi7

E♭7

A♭7

G7

G7(b9)

Cmi7

E♭7

A♭7

G7

Cmi7

§ A
Cmi7

Dmi7(b5)

G7(b9)

Fmi7

B♭7

E♭ma7

A♭7

Dmi7(b5)

G7(b9)

Cmi7

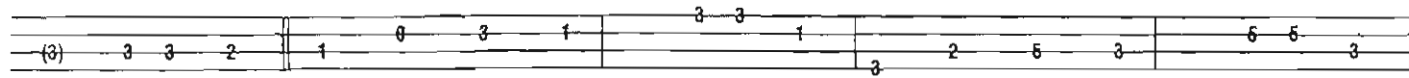
B

Bb7

Ebma7

G7

Cmi7

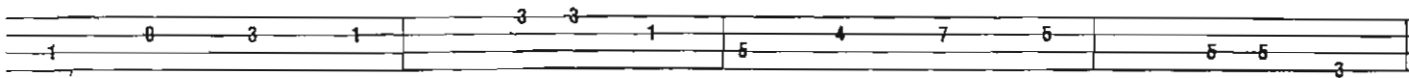


Bb7

Ebma7

D7

G7



C

Cmi7

Dmi7(b5)

G7(b9)



Fmi7

Bb7

Ebma7

Ab7

Dmi7(b5)

G7(b9)

Cmi7

*D.S., 3 times
(take repeats)*



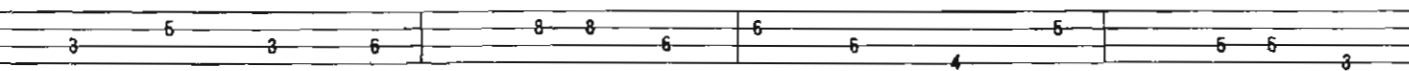
Outro

Cmi7

Eb7

Ab7

G7



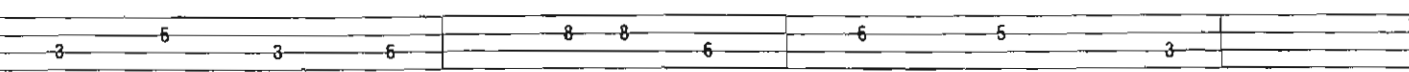
Cmi7

Eb7

Ab7

G7

Cmi7



Merengue

This style comes from the Dominican Republic. The traditional *merengue* band was comprised of a four-string guitar (el cuatro), a metal guiro (guira), a two-headed drum called tambora, and the marimba. When the marimba is replaced with the electric bass, it is referred to as "merengue tipico moderno"

Check out the last section, where the bass alternates between the traditional merengue style and a more syncopated rhythm called *apanpichao*. There is no suggested clave for this style.

24 25

$\text{♩} = 124$



apanpichao



Suggested Listening:

Wilfredo Vargas
Johnny Ventura

26 27 Song no. 6

Intro

$\text{♩} = 124$
F



Gmi

C

Gmi

C

G

D7



mi C7 F A F

5 3 1 3 1 3

Gmi C

3 1 3 1 2 3 5 3 0

mi C7 Ami7 D7 Gm7 C7

5 3 0 2 0 0 3 5 3 3

F ~ || 2. F B C7

3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3 3 3

F C7 F

3 1 3 3 3 1 3 1

C C7 F C7

3 3 3 3 1 3 1 3 3 3 3 1

1. 2. B C7

F

F C7 F

C F C7

C

1. 2. B C7

F

1. C7 F

F

2. C7 F

Part Two

Brazilian

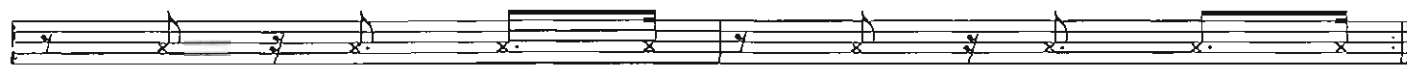
For the Brazilian styles—*samba*, *bossa nova*, *partido alto*, and *baião*—each has a basic repetitive pattern that serves as a guide much like the Afro-Cuban clave. The appropriate pattern will be indicated for each style. These figures are:



samba



bossa nova



3/4 bossa nova



baião



partido alto

Samba

There is not a more identifiable part of the Brazilian culture than the *samba*. Not just a musical style but also a dance form, samba is an integral part of the yearly celebration called Carnival. Samba schools (*escola de samba*), which are very common in Brazil, teach students percussion and dance as they prepare for the celebration. The bass part in a samba emulates the pattern that the surdo drum plays in a traditional samba band.

Like the bossa nova, this style is popular with jazz musicians. The samba is medium to fast in tempo and is usually felt in a two feel commonly called "cut time."

28 29

$\text{♩} = 96$

play 8 times

Samba pattern

Suggested Listening:

Dori Caymmi
Martinho Da Vila

30 31 Song no. 7

Intro

$\text{♩} = 96$

G Gsus G Gsus G Gsus G G7 Cma7 Emi7 A7

* 8vb after 1st time

mi7 Db7 Cma7 G7 Cma7

5 x 5 4 x 4 3 x 3 3 x 5 3 3 x 3

[B] mi7 Bb7 Ebma7 E° Fmi7 Bb7/F Fmi7

1 1 x 1 2 x 1 3 x 3 3 x 1 3 x 3

[C] D7/F# Gmi7 Dmi7 Db7 Cma7 Emi7

4 x 5 5 x 5 5 4 3 x 3 3 x 3 2 x 2

A7 Dmi7 Db7 Cma7 G7 1., 2. D.S., 2 times (take repeats)

0 x 2 5 x 5 4 x 4 3 x 3 3 x 5

3. Cma7 Ab7 Outro G Gsus G

3 x 3 4 3 x 5 3 x 5 3 x 5

Gsus G Gsus G7 C

3 x 5 3 x 5 3 x 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Bossa Nova

One of Brazil's recognizable and popular song forms is the *bossa nova*. Brazilian composer Antonio Carlos Jobim, along with guitarist Joao Gilberto, wrote and recorded some of the most famous bossa novas.

Because of the harmonic sophistication and beautiful lyrics, many of these songs (such as "Girl From Ipanema") became popular with American jazz musicians. The bossa nova is usually played at a slow to medium tempo and felt in four (counting each quarter note of the measure)—unlike the samba, which is faster and felt in two (counting half notes).

32

♩ = 120

play 4 times

Exercise 32 is a musical exercise in 4/4 time with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of three staves. The first staff is a bass line with a sequence of eighth notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second staff is a guitar line with fret numbers: 3, 5, 5, 3, 3, 5, 5, 3. The third staff is a piano line labeled "bossa pattern" with a sequence of eighth notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3.

33 34

♩ = 120

play 4 times

Exercises 33 and 34 are musical exercises in 4/4 time with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. They consist of three staves. The first staff is a bass line with a sequence of eighth notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The second staff is a guitar line with fret numbers and 'x' marks: 3, x, 5, x, 3, x, 5, x. The third staff is a piano line labeled "bossa pattern" with a sequence of eighth notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3.

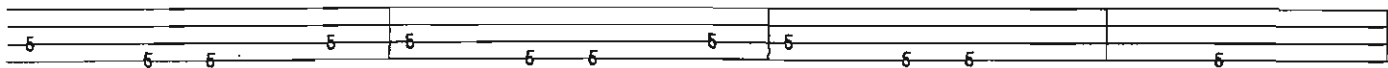
Suggested Listening:

Antonio Carlos Jobim
Sergio Mendez

35 36 Song no. 8

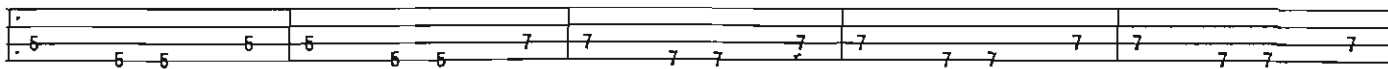
= 120
Dmi7

A7(b9)



Dmi7

E7



To Coda ⊕

(#11)

1.

Dmi7

Emi7

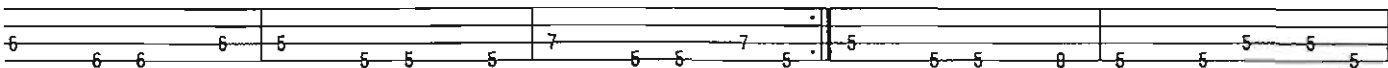
A7(b9)

2.

Dmi7

Ami7

D7



mi7

Dmi7

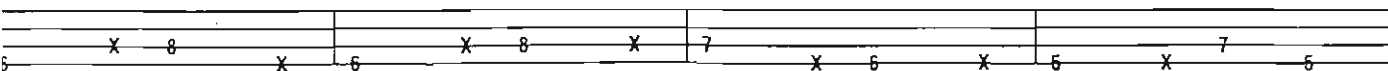


(#11)

Emi7(b5)

A7(b9)

D.S. al Coda



⊕ Coda

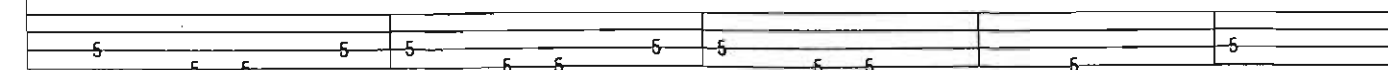
Dmi7

A7(b9)

Dmi7



rit.



3/4 Bossa Nova

Although it is slow in tempo, this "odd time" bossa nova is difficult to feel at first. It may take repeated practice to become comfortable with this one.

37 38

$\text{♩} = 120$

play 4 times

3/4 bossa pattern

39 40 Song no. 9

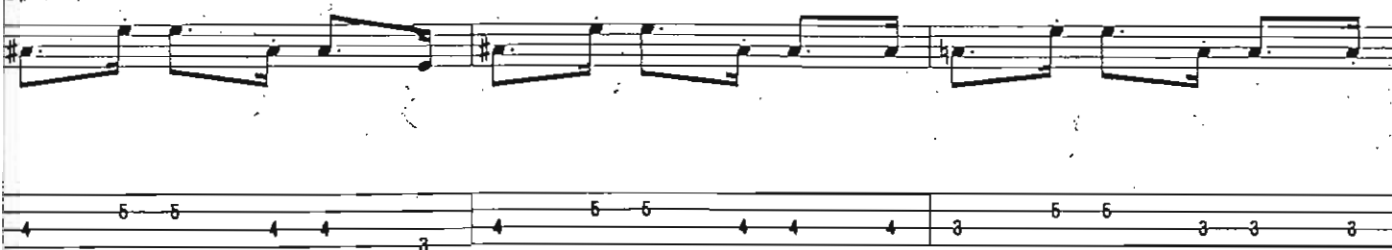
Intro

$\text{♩} = 120$

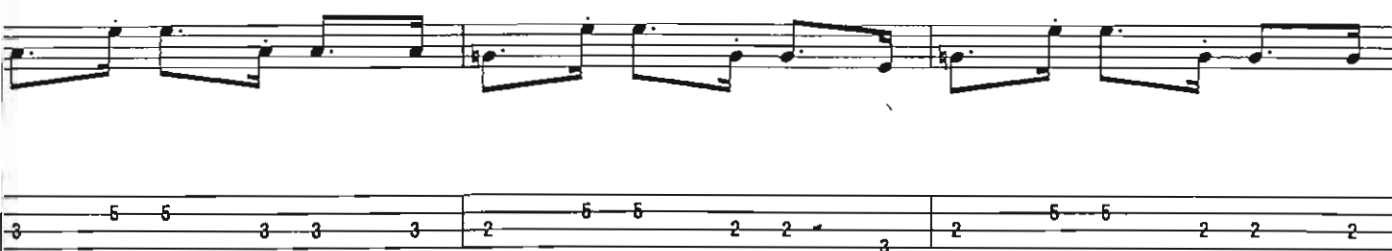
Dmi9

A
Dmi9

C#°7



G7/B



Bbma7

Ebma7



mi7(b5)

A7(b9)

Dmi7

Db13



Cmi7

B°7



Bbma7 Emi7(b5) A7(b9) Dmi7 Db7

1 3 3 1 1 3 2 1 1 0 0 2 0 5 7 7 5 5 5 5 7 7 5 4 4

C Cmi7 F7 Bmi7 E7(b9)

3 5 5 3 3 3 1 3 3 1 1 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 0

Bbma7 A7(b9) Dmi9

1 3 3 1 1 1 0 2 2 0 0 2 0 5 7 7 5 5 5 5 7 7 5 5 0

D Bbma7 A7(b9) Dmi7

1 3 3 1 1 3 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 5 7 7 5 5 0 5 7 7 5 5 0 1

Bbma7 A7(b9) Dmi9

1 3 3 1 1 3 1 0 7 7 5

let ring - - - - -

Baião

Coming from the northeastern section of Brazil, the *baião* is a type of folk or country music that started from a folk dance around the 1940s. It has been compared to the Zydeco style of Louisiana. For the purposes of this book, modern harmonies have been used to demonstrate this feel.

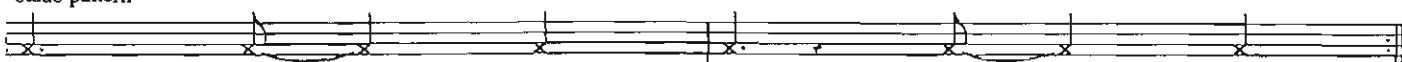
42

= 96

play 8 times



baião pattern



Suggested Listening:

Luiz Gonzaga
Humberto Teixeira

43 44 Song no. 10

♩ = 96

A♭ma7~

Gma7

F13

Gma7



Bmi7

E7(b9)

Ami7

F7



Gma7

B♭7

E♭ma7

A♭ma7

play 4 times

Gma7



Partido Alto

Partido alto is another form of samba from Brazil. It is often referred to as the “urban samba.” This style of samba is very funky; check out the syncopated bass line, and you will understand why. Try slap bass on this groove, but keep the rhythms consistent with the partido alto feel.

45 46

♩ = 96

partido alto pattern

Suggested Listening:

Joao Bosco
Joao Nogueira

47 48 Song no. 11

Intro

♩ = 96

Fmi7

Ab7

G7

A

Fmi7

Ab7 11. G7

Gb7

Db7 C9

C7(b9) B Bb7

C7 Db7

G7(b5) C7(b9)

4 6 X 4 4 6 X 4 4 3 4 X 3 3 4 X 3 4 3 5 X 3 3 5 X 3 3

A Fmi7 Ab7

1 3 X 1 1 3 X 1 1 1 3 X 1 1 3 X 1 1 4 6 X 4 4 6 X 4 4

G7

4 5 X 4 4 5 X 4 4 3 5 X 3 3 5 X 3 3 3 5 X 3 3 5 X 3 3

Gb7 **Outro** Fmi7

2 4 X 2 2 4 X 2 2 2 4 X 2 2 4 X 2 2 1 3 X 1 1 3 X 1 1

Ab7 G7 Gb7 Fmi7

4 6 X 4 4 6 X 4 4 3 5 X 3 3 5 X 3 3 2 4 X 2 2 4 X 2 2 1 1 1 1



PRIVATE LESSONS

Latin Bass

by George Lopez
& David Keif

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Bass Notation Legend

Bass music can be noted two different ways: on a musical staff, and in *tablature*.

THE MUSICAL STAFF shows pitches and rhythms and is divided by bar lines into measures. Pitches are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

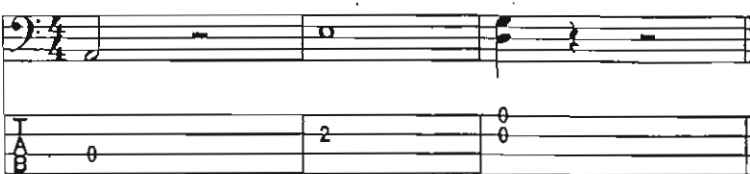
TABLATURE graphically represents the bass fingerboard. Each horizontal line represents a string, and each number represents a fret.

Notes:

G
F
E
D
C
B

Strings:

G
D
A
E



3rd string, open

2nd string, 2nd fret

1st & 2nd strings open, played together

HAMMER-ON: Strike the first (lower) note with one finger, then sound the higher note (on the same string) with another finger by fretting it without picking.



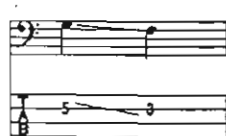
PULL-OFF: Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded. Strike the first note and without picking, pull the finger off to sound the second (lower) note.



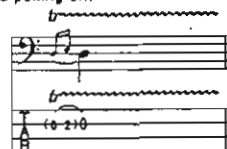
LEGATO SLIDE: Strike the first note and then slide the same fret-hand finger up or down to the second note. The second note is not struck.



SHIFT SLIDE: Same as legato slide, except the second note is struck.



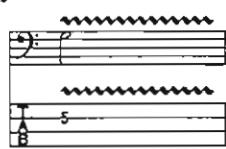
TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the notes indicated by continuously hammering on and pulling off.



TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.



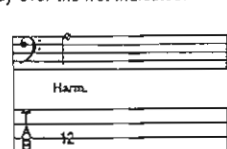
VIBRATO: The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing the note with the fretting hand.



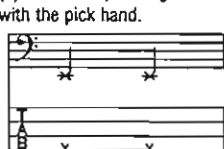
SHAKE: Using one finger, rapidly alternate between two notes on one string by sliding either a half-step above or below.



NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the fret hand lightly touches the string directly over the fret indicated.



MUFFLED STRINGS: A percussive sound is produced by laying the fret hand across the string(s) without depressing them and striking them with the pick hand.



BEND: Strike the note and bend up the interval shown.



BEND AND RELEASE: Strike the note and bend up as indicated, then release back to the original note. Only the first note is struck.



RIGHT-HAND TAP: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the "pick-hand" index or middle finger and pull off to the note fretted by the fret hand.



LEFT-HAND TAP: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the "fret-hand" index or middle finger.



SLAP: Strike ("slap") string with right-hand thumb.



POP: Snap ("pop") string with right-hand index or middle finger.



(accent)

- Accentuate note (play it louder)



(accent)

- Accentuate note with great intensity



(staccato)

- Play the note short



- Downstroke



- Upstroke

D.C. al Fine

- Go back to the beginning of the song and play until the measure marked "Fine" (end).

Bass Fig.

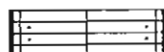
- Label used to recall a recurring pattern.

Fill

- Label used to identify a brief pattern which is to be inserted into the arrangement.

tacet

- Instrument is silent (drops out).



- Repeat measures between signs.

D.S. al Coda

- Go back to the sign (S), then play until the measure marked "To Coda," then skip to the section labelled "Coda."



- When a repeated section has different endings, play the first ending only the first time and the second ending only the second time.

NOTE:

Tablature numbers in parentheses mean:

1. The note is being sustained over a system (note in standard notation is tied), or
2. The note is sustained, but a new articulation (such as a hammer-on, pull-off, slide or vibrato begins, or
3. The note is a barely audible "ghost" note (note in standard notation is also in parentheses).

Bass Notation Legend

Bass music can be notated two different ways: on a *musical staff*, and in *tablature*.

THE MUSICAL STAFF shows pitches and rhythms and is divided by bar lines into measures. Pitches are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

TABLATURE graphically represents the bass fingerboard. Each horizontal line represents a string, and each number represents a fret.

Notes:
A
G
F
E
D
C
B

Strings:
G
D
A
E

3rd string, open 2nd string, 2nd fret 1st & 2nd strings open, played together

HAMMER-ON: Strike the first (lower) note with one finger, then sound the higher note (on the same string) with another finger by fretting it without picking.



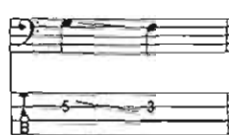
PULL-OFF: Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded. Strike the first note and without picking, pull the finger off to sound the second (lower) note.



LEGATO SLIDE: Strike the first note and then slide the same fret-hand finger up or down to the second note. The second note is not struck.



SHIFT SLIDE: Same as legato slide, except the second note is struck.



TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the notes indicated by continuously hammering on and pulling off.



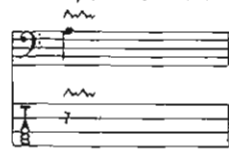
TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.



VIBRATO: The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing the note with the fretting hand.



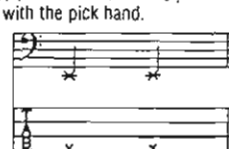
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NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the fret hand lightly touches the string directly over the fret indicated.



MUFFLED STRINGS: A percussive sound is produced by laying the fret hand across the string(s) without depressing them and striking them with the pick hand.



BEND: Strike the note and bend up the interval shown.



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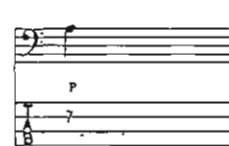
LEFT-HAND TAP: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the "fret-hand" index or middle finger.



SLAP: Strike ("slap") string with right-hand thumb.



POP: Snap ("pop") string with right-hand index or middle finger.



(accent)

- Accentuate note (play it louder)



(accent)

- Accentuate note with great intensity



(staccato)

- Play the note short



- Downstroke



- Upstroke

D.C. al Fine

- Go back to the beginning of the song and play until the measure marked "Fine" (end).

Bass Fig.

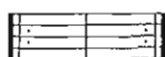
- Label used to recall a recurring pattern.

Fill

- Label used to identify a brief pattern which is to be inserted into the arrangement.

tacet

- Instrument is silent (drops out).



- Repeat measures between signs.

D.S. al Coda

- Go back to the sign (S), then play until the measure marked "To Coda," then skip to the section labelled "Coda."



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About the Authors

George Lopez is one of the most in-demand bass players in the Latin music scene in Los Angeles. He has worked with Tito Puente, Celia Cruz, Poncho Sanchez, El Chicano, and many others.



David Keif is a successful freelance bass player working in Los Angeles. He is the author of *Arpeggios for Bass* and *Grooves for Electric Bass*, both available from Hal Leonard Corporation.



Credits & Acknowledgments

Music written and arranged by George Lopez, David Keif, and Carlos Campos.
Keyboards and rhythm programming by Carlos Campos.
All bass parts played by George Lopez.

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